# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " ..... 15
" " " 1 " ..... 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " ..... 15
" " " 3 " ..... 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " ..... 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


## From the United States.

We have received the New York *Herald* and *Tribune* of the 3d inst., and the afternoon edition of the Baltimore *American* of the same day.

There had been no fighting of any importance between Gen. Hood and Thomas subsequent to the retreat of the Yankee army to Nashville, although a great battle was momentarily expected on the 3d. It is reported that Thomas' left rests on Murfressboro'—rather a long line to defend—and that Hood's main army was threatening that point. There is also a rumor that the dashing General Pat Cleburne was killed in the battle of the 30th at Franklin—a rumor which we hope may prove untrue. Forrest, on the 2 1, was on the Franklin pike, *three miles* from Nashville. Everything seems to indicate that the finale of Thomas' "watching" game is drawing near.

Gold closed, at the 1st Board on the 3 1, at 229.

The afternoon edition of the *American* of the 3d contains no later news than is given in the morning papers.

THE LATEST FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—There was slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day to-day. A complete line of intrenchments encircles the city. A portion of our cavalry force encountered Forrest's rebel cavalry three milef from town on the Franklin pike.

The Rebels could be plainly seen advancing when our troops retired towards the city. Night coming on, only a few occasional shots were exchanged. It is rumored that Hood is endeavoring to cross the Cumberland with a large cavalry force. Experienced officers predict an engagement to-morrow.

The *Herald* has the following sensational despatch, which gives fancy statements of captures of colors that never occurred, deeds of valor that have no existence in fact, and refers to a "fleet of boats and iron-clads" which have turned up most unexpectedly to calm the excited nerves of Yankeedom:

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec 2, 1864.—Additional reports received increase the magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. Thirty stands of colors were captured by the Union forces.—The Forty-ninth Indiana captured five, the Eighty-eighth Illinois three, Reilley's old brigade eighteen, and the Twenty-third corps captured four.

General Stanley, commanding the Fourth corps, had a very narrow escape, having had a horse killed under him, and was shot in the right shoulder, the ball traversing the back and going out the left shoulder. He is in the city, and though suffering considerably is still attending to duty.

It is confirmed that General Patrick R. Cleburne, of Arkansas, is killed.

General Kimball, commanding the Second division of General Stanley's corps, in the heat of the battle passed a rebel Major General, who told him he was mortally wounded. His men succeeded in carrying off the body.

It is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro'. Forrest's rebel cavalry is demonstrating on our front and right flanks.

Commander Fitch is here with a fleet of boats and iron clads. Sufficient forces have arrived to insure not only the safety of Nashville, but another Union victory in case of a battle under any circumstances.

The military men unite in the opinion that Gens. Stanley and Schofield conducted the retirement from Pulaski, in the face of the enemy, with admirable skill, and crowning all with a magnificent Union victory at Franklin.

The following despatch is published in the Northern papers. It contains a mixture of arrogance, bluster and terror that is hard to find a parallel for. It also indicates that "Thomas has altered his plans," for the purpose of "capturing" or "annihilating" the "rebel army." We wonder if his "victory" at Franklin had anything to do with this change of "plans?" Says the Louisville despatch:

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY, Dec. 2. 1864.

The *Journal* of this morning has the following:

General Thomas has abandoned his strong position at Franklin and formed his line of battle within three miles of Nashville.

Yesterday evening the two hostile armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing, and the rattle of musketry could plainly be heard in the streets of Nashville.

A battle of terrible fury is imminent.

We do not believe that General Thomas has any fears for the result. He is not as weak as he would make the rebels believe.

He can offer battle to better advantage to himself in front of Nashville than at any other point.

His left wing rests on Murfreesboro and when strengthened by the forces at Chattanooga it will be strong enough to close upon Hood's rear and cut off his retreat.

The rebel general is pressing blindly forward.

General Thomas has prepared a trap, and the foe is too eager to nibble at the bait.

The lines are closing around the enemy, and each hour the threads of the net are being more completely woven.

We will not tremble for the result, but will feel strong and hopeful for the cause, and confidently look for victory to perch upon our banners.

Our troops are brave, and Gen. Thomas is an able commander.

We predict that the rebel army will meet with a terrible disaster.

General Thomas has altered his plans, and will either capture or annihilate the rebel army.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—The Charlotte *Times* of Friday says:

Vice President Stephens spent the day yesterday in Charlotte. He took rooms at the Mansion House, where he was visited by many of his friends and admirers. He came up in the Columbia train on Wednesday evening, and leaves this morning for Richmond in the Northern train. He is complaining of a slight indisposition and staid over two nights and a day to recuperate. We wish him improved health and a long life.

RUN ASHORE.—We learn that on the night of Friday or the morning of Saturday, the steamship Ella, belonging to the "Bee" Company, was run ashore on Bald Head Beach. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction.

[*Wilmington Journal.*


# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864. VOL. I—No. 283.


From the Savannah Republican, 3d inst.

## The Battle of Honey Hill.

In our account of this affair, in Thursday morning's issue, we spoke of it as a "drawn battle," both armies having continued the fight until dark. We wrote with the official despatch of General Smith before us, in which his modesty, which is equal to his merit, led us into error by witholding the true character of the contest and the real magnitude of the victory—for it was, for the number engaged, one of the most brilliant and important of the war. It was clearly a movement on the part of the enemy to co-operate with Sherman; so large a force would never have been sent simply to cut the Charleston Railroad, when the Yankees believed it to be defended only by a company of cavalry.

Honey Hill is about two and a half miles east of the village of Grahamville, Beaufort District. On the crest of this where the road, or highway, strikes it, is a semi-circular line of earthworks, defective though in construction, as they are too high for infantry, and have little or no exterior slope. These works formed the centre of our line on Wednesday, whilst our left reached up into the pine lands without protection, and our right along a line of fence that skirts the swamp below the batteries. They commanded fully the road in front as it passes through the swamp at the base of the hill, and only some fifty or sixty yards distant. Through the swamp, during the winter months, runs a small creek, which spreads up and down the road for some thirty or forty yards, but is quite shallow the entire distance. Some sixty yards beyond the creek the main road runs off to the left, making an obtuse angle, whilst another and smaller road makes off to the right from the same road.

The enemy came by the former road and turned the angle apparently before they were aware of the presence of an opposing force. They consisted of four regiments of whites and the same number of blacks. Prisoners, of which ten or twelve are in our possession, state that this force was commanded by Generals Potter and Hatch; some of them say General Foster was also present as chief of command. The negroes, as usual, formed the advance, and had nearly reached the creek, when our batteries opened upon them down the road with a terrible volley of spherical case. This threw them into temporary confusion, but the entire force, estimated at five thousand, was quickly restored to order and thrown into line of battle parallel with our own, up and down the margin of the swamp. Thus the battle raged from 11 a. m. till dark. The enemy's centre and left were most exposed and suffered terribly. Their right was posted behind an old dam that ran through the swamp, and it maintained its position till the close of the fight. Our left was very much exposed and an attempt was once or twice made by the enemy to turn it by advancing through the swamp and up the hill, but they were driven back without a prolonged struggle.

The centre and left of the enemy fought with a desperate earnestness. Several attempts were made to charge our batteries and many got nearly across the swamp, but were, in every instance, forced back by the galling fire poured into them from our lines. We made a visit to the field the day following and found the swamp and road literally strewn with their dead. Some eight or ten bodies were floating in the water where the road crosses, and in a ditch on the roadside just beyond, we saw six negroes piled one on top the other. A Colonel of one of the negro regiments, with his horse, was killed whilst fearlessly leading his men across the creek in a charge. With that exception, all the dead and wounded officers were carried off by the enemy during the night. Many traces were left where they were dragged from the woods to the road and thrown in ambulances or carts. We counted some sixty or seventy bodies in the space of about an acre, many of which were horribly mutilated by shells; some with half their heads shot off and others completedisembowelled. The artillery was served with great accuracy, and we doubt if any battle field of the war presents such havoc among the trees and shrubbery. Immense pines and other growth were cut short off or torn into shreds.

From all indications it is estimated that the loss of the enemy is fully five or six hundred. This is the lowest estimate we have heard.—Many officers are of the opinion that their loss cannot be less than one thousand. Ours was eight killed outright and thirty-nine wounded, three or four mortally. The enemy fought to some disadvantage as they fired up hill, and most of their shots ranged too high.

Our infantry behaved with the greatest valor; throughout the protracted struggle there was little or no straggling, nearly every man standing to his post of duty. The Georgia Brigade was commanded by Col. Willis, whose behavior on the field is highly commendable. The Athens Battalion under Major Cook, and Augusta Battalion Major Jackson, stood manfully to their work. The South Carolina Artillery also acted most handsomely and served their guns with the skill of veterans. Great praise is bestowed by the ranking officer on Captain Stewart, of the Beaufort Artillery, five guns, and on Earl's and Kanapaux's batteries, each of which had a gun in the action.

As before stated, the general command was vested in Major General Gustavus Smith, of the Georgia State forces, though the line was immediately under the direction of Col. Colcock, whose conduct on the occasion is spoken of as beyond all praise. The gallant Colonel Gonzales was an active participant in the fight, and might have been seen everywhere along the line posting the guns, and encouraging the troops.

So much for the battle of Honey Hill. The enemy were whipped long before its close, but they waited for night to save themselves from disaster in their retreat. Soon after dark, they made off with all possible speed, and, as the evidences show the wildest fright and confusion. Nearly everything was thrown away in their flight. The road and woods for miles was strewed with clothing of every description, canteens, cooking utensils, &c, &c., whilst in their camp, about two miles from the battle-field, they left everything. Any quantity of provisions, bottles of liquor, preserved meats, blankets, overcoats, &c., were abandoned in their hasty retreat. With the exception of shelling from their gunboats next day, which was harmless, nothing has been heard of them since their galling defeat and inglorious flight.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. | | |
| | 28 lbs. | 5 00 |
| " | unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs. | 3 50 |
| Axes, | with handles, each, | 12 50 |
| " | without handles, each, | 12 00 |
| Bacon, | per pound, hog round, | 3 00 |
| Beans, | white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds, | 7 50 |
| Brandy, | apple, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| " | peach, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Beef, | fresh, nett per pound, | 1 00 |
| " | fresh, gross, per pound, | 50 |
| " | salted, per pound, | 1 50 |
| Candles, | tallow, per pound, | 3 00 |
| " | adamantine, per pound, | 8 75 |
| Chains, | trace, per pair, | 11 00 |
| Cloth, | woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard | 6 00 |
| Cotton, | raw, per lb., | 1 00 |
| Coffee, | Rio, per pound | 4 50 |
| Corn, | unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs., | 5 00 |
| Corn Meal, | sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds, | 5 20 |
| Drills, | cotton, ¼ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd., | 80 |
| Four, | extra family, per bbl 196 lbs., | 45 00 |
| " | extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds, | 41 25 |
| " | superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs. | 37 50 |
| " | fine, per barrel of 196 lbs. | 33 75 |
| Fodder, | baled, per 100 pounds, | 4 00 |
| " | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hats, | wool each, | 5 00 |
| Hay, | baled, per 100 pounds, | 4 00 |
| " | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hides, | dry, extra, per pound, | 3 00 |
| " | " " | 2 50 |
| " | green, per pound, | 1 50 |
| Horses, | artillery, 1st class, per head, | 1,000 00 |
| " | artillery, 2d class, per head | 800 00 |
| House rent, | per room per month, | 20 00 |
| Iron, | Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs | 350 00 |
| " | " " 2, " " 2000 lbs | 314 00 |
| " | " " 3, " " 2000 lbs | 278 00 |
| " | Bloom, " " 2000 lbs | 710 00 |
| " | Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds, | 1030 00 |
| " | serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds, | 400 00 |
| Jeans, | wool, domestic, yer yard, | 10 00 |
| Kettles, | camp, iron, per pound, | 30 |
| Lumber, | good, per 1,000 feet, | 50 00 |
| Lard, | per pound, | 2 75 |
| Leather, | sole per pound, | 6 00 |
| " | upper per pound, | 7 00 |
| " | harness per pound, | 7 00 |
| Molasses, | cane, per gallon, | 5 00 |
| " | sorghum, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Mules, | 1st class, per head, | 1,000 00 |
| " | 2d class, per head, | 800 00 |
| " | 3d class, per head, | 500 00 |
| Nails, | per keg, | 100 00 |
| Oats, | sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs. | 5 25 |
| " | sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs. | 4 50 |
| " | baled per 100 pounds, | 5 25 |
| " | shelled, per bushel, | 4 00 |
| Osnaburgs, | cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard, | 1 50 |
| " | cotton, ¼ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard, | 1 75 |
| Onions, | per bushel, | 8 00 |
| Oxen work, | 1st quality, per yoke, | 1000 00 |
| " | " 2n quality, per yoke, | 600 00 |
| Peas, | cow, per bushel of 60 lbs. | 7 50 |
| Potatoes, | Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs. | 4 00 |
| " | sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs. | 4 00 |
| Peaches | dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs. | 8 50 |
| " | unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs. | 5 00 |
| Pork, | fresh, nett, per pound, | 2 00 |
| " | salted, per pound, | 2 52 |
| " | gross, | 1 40 |
| Pasturage, | 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, | 8 00 |
| " | common, near town, per head per month, | 5 00 |
| " | 1st quality, in the country, per head per month, | 7 00 |
| " | common, in the country, per head, per month, | 4 00 |
| Quinine, | good, per ounce, | 56 00 |
| Rice, | new, per pound, | 50 |
| " | old, per pound, | 40 |
| Rye, | good, per bushel of 56 lbs. | 5 00 |
| Sacks, | two bushels, osnaburgs, each, | 3 00 |
| Shirting, | cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard, | 1 80 |
| " | cotton, ¼ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard, | 1 10 |
| Cotton stripes, | 3 yards to lb, per yard, | 1 75 |
| Salt, | Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs., | 20 00 |
| " | Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds, | 35 00 |
| " | Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds, | 25 00 |
| Steel, | cast, per pound, | 8 00 |
| Shoes, | army, per pair, | 15 00 |
| Shoe thread, | flax, per pound, | 10 00 |
| Socks, | soldiers' wool, per pair, | 2 00 |
| Sheep, | fat, per head, | 35 00 |
| Sugar, | brown, common, per pound, | 3 00 |
| Soap, | hard, per pound, | 1 00 |
| " | soft, per pound, | 75 |
| Shucks, | baled, 100 lbs., | 4 00 |
| Shorts, | good, per bushel of 22 lbs., | 75 |
| Ship stuff, | good, per bushel of 37 lbs., | 1 40 |
| Tea, | black, per pound, | 5 00 |
| " | green, per pound, | 8 00 |
| Tent cloth, | cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard, | 1 50 |
| Tobacco, | No. 1, extra, | 3 00 |
| " | No. 1, | 2 50 |
| " | No. 2, | 1 75 |
| " | Lugs, | 1 25 |
| Tallow, | clean, per pound, | 2 50 |
| Vinegar, | cider, per gallon, | 2 00 |
| " | manufactured, per gallon, | 1 60 |
| Whiskey, | good, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Wheat, | good, per bushel of 60 lbs. | 7 50 |
| " | bran, per bushel of 17 lbs. | 50 |
| Wheat straw, | baled, per 100 lbs. | 1 50 |
| " | " unbaled, per 100 lbs. | 1 00 |
| Wool, | washed, per pound, | 8 00 |
| " | unwashed, per per pound | 6 00 |
| Wagons, | wood axle, 4 horse, new, each, | 350 00 |
| " | wood axle, 2 horse, new, each, | 250 00 |
| Yarn, | cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs. | 8 00 |
| HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES. | | |
| Baling long forage, per hundred lbs., | | 75 |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, | | 25 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | | 12 00 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day | | 7 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | | 20 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | | 10 50 |
| Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | | 26 00 |
| Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | | 13 50 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day, | | 4 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, | | 2 50 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month, | | 90 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month, | | 45 00 |
| Hire of horse, per day, | | 2 00 |

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of Feb'y next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. Y. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com'n Appraisement for State of N. C.

WM. H. JONES, Umpire.

Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864. d1tw2t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Conservative, Hendersonville Times copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, with copy of paper containing advertisement; also a copy to each of the Commissioners.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, about 53 years old, who is a good Engineer. Apply to CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.

Raleigh, Dec. 3-d6t*

WANTED.

OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M., Raleigh, 6th Dec. 1864.

I NEED GOOD SHOE-MAKERS.—All Surgeons of Examining Boards, who may find such experts unfit for duty in the field, are requested to order the parties to report to me for duty in Government Shops.

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Q. M.

dec 7-d3t

Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Citizen, Conservative, Progress and Standard copy 3 times.

NOW READY.

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1865.

PRICE—Per single copy $ 1.00
" Dozen " 9.00
" Hundred " 60.00
" Thousand " 500.00

For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, December 7, 1864-d2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Sr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at November Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment.

dec 7- SWAIN S. NORMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Jr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, decead, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at Nov'r Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

dec 7- WM. J. NORMAN, Adm'r.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 13.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place, prior to November 25th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported at any parole camp, either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1st, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

dec 5-d6t

SERVANTS WANTED!

I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer-women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest, N. C.

Parties having hands of the above description to hire, will please address

M. J. DeROSSET, Surgeon in charge, Wake Forest, N. C.

dec 7-eodtilljan1

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER, for the year 1865. He must be beyond the conscript age, and must come well recommended for sobriety. A wounded soldier with a discharge from the army preferred.

FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

dec 7-dtf

HOUSES TO RENT.

I have FIVE HOUSES to rent for the year 1865. CASH, or notes with good security, required.

dec 7-dtf FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh, Dec. 6th, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE (3) NO. 1 TEAMSTERS, for Capt. S. S Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.

Six (6) Stout Laborers to bale Forage for J. J. Minetree, Ag't Q. M. Department, Raleigh, N. C.

Pay $37.50 per month, medical attendance and rations. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

dec 7-d6t

IRON WORKS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

WE offer our Forge and Flirst Class Mills for sale—excellent water power Mills, new. Forge newly repaired, capable of making 1,600 to 1,200 lbs. Blooms per day—reserving a small interest in the Forge. We will take Confederate money, Negroes, Cotton or Tobacco, in payment.

The property is on Tom's Creek, near the Mt. Airy road, 30 miles from Salem, in Surry county.

Address SHEEK & GILLAM, Tom's Creek P. O.

dec 5-d6t

FOR RENT, FOR 1865.

A pleasant Family Residence, in this city, situated two hundred yards east of Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains five rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden, containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to

J. KINSEY.

nov 19-dtf

Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.

nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A No. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at

nov 23-dtf THIS OFFICE.

I SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR the ensuing year, on the 29th instant, at the *Market* House in Raleigh, FOURTEEN EXCELLENT NEGRO *MEN*, unless they are previously disposed of. Persons wishing to hire, can apply to WILL. A. BLOUNT, SEN.

dec 6-d10t

PARRAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL

HAVING by careful experiment altered and greatly improved the character of our Oil, we now offer for sale an article of Lubricating Oil for Cotton Factories which has no superior in the Confederacy. It does not gum or chill. This Oil we guarantee with careful trial to be the best and cheapest Oil for fine machinery in the South. As the undersigned gives his personal attention to the preparation of the Oil, it shall not deteriorate in quality but rather improve.

Refers to Agents Rockfish and Beaver Creek Manufacturing Cos., Fayetteville, N. C., who pronounce it a very superior Oil.

HENRY E. COLTON, Ag't F. K. Company.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3-eod2w

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't Raleigh, N C., or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C.

dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

nov 18-tf

ORDNANCE BUREAU, RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE following named men, formerly employed by Messrs. Jones, Mendenhall & Co., North Carolina, and detailed by special order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 23, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so report forthwith, otherwise they will subject themselves to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them.

J T Leak, Sidney Crane, J H Thayer,
L V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Riblin,
W. Robeson, J C Kinney, Joseph Horah,
Milton Weed, J R Barton, W H Tureton,
J L Campbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Ramsey,
S T Stack, H W Weisner.

By order of Chief of Ordnance,

dec 2-dt LT. COL. & ASS'T.

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospital No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,

COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, male or female.

Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to

H. F. BUTT, Surgeon in charge.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIFTEEN DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold in front of our Sales Room, on Tuesday, 13th December,

THIRTY VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of men and women. Among them a good Blacksmith, and one good Shoe Maker—a number of young women, girls, boys and children; Cooks, House servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of Negroes that have been offered in this market.

Persons in want of valuable young servants, would do well to attend this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchant's and Auct's.

dec 6-dtilldec 13

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the DEEP RIVER ARMOR ... on COTON MILLS, ½ MILE from JAMESTOWN DEPOT, we will sell at Public Auction, the following articles of machinery, viz:

TURNING LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, SMOOTHING, SLABBING AND BORING MACHINES, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS, of various sizes and kinds.

A large lot of BELTING, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, and about TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the articles are all disposed of. Terms—CASH.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER. Greensboro', Nov. 29-d12t

FOR RENT,

WILL be rented, at public auction, on the 17th inst., on the premises, a very neat House, with 6 rooms, tolerably well furnished, with three acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

dec 6-dtd

Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Express twice, and forward bills to this office.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, in the town of Oxford, Granville county, N. C., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, Fifty unserviceable Government Animals. Terms—CASH.

W. N. ALLEN, B'd Ag't Q. M. Dep't.

Oxford, Dec. 2-dtd

FOR SALE.

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the perishable property belonging to the Estate of Samuel W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, consisting of ten or fifteen head of Mules and Horses, seventy-five fat Hogs, eight or ten Sows and Pigs, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, the Fodder and Shucks from the same, one hundred bales of Cotton, Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of said deceased.

The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing year.—Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of purchasers.

JNO. R. BRANCH, B. F. GARY, } Executors.

dec 3-dtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

oct 24-w&dtf

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will be held at the Executive Office, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst.

CHAS. MANLY, Secretary.

Raleigh, Dec. 3d-d6t

NOTICE.

Our Senior Partner, who will sojourn in Raleigh for several weeks, will buy and sell Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes of this State, and Treasury Notes of Virginia and North Carolina, and Exchange on England and the principal cities of the Southern Confederacy. Also, State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons of the same, separately.

He may be found at the Book-store of Mr. H. D. Turner, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets. Persons visiting the city on business, are invited to call on him.

THOS. BRANCH & SON, of Petersburg.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864.—d2w

State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin and Greensboro' Citizen copy dailies six times, others 2 weeks, and send bills to this office.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM, Superintendent.

nov. 21-d6t. Oaks, N. C.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

oct 1-d4m

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

# Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.


The House of Commons was edified on Tuesday, by a speech from Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, from Orange, on the subject of impressments. Of course it consisted of a set attack upon our Government, which Mr. Phillips is pleased to term one of intolerable oppression, whose acts are "galling and ominious." So far as the reasonings conveyed in Mr. Phillips' resolution and speech are concerned, they are full of error, misstatement and unfair logic. Nothing to be found in Mr. Hallam on constitutional law, will afford any support to the unfounded calumnies upon the Confederate Government, pronounced by Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips belongs to a class who delight to fault-find our own Government, but who up to this time, have seen nothing on the part of our Yankee enemies to enlist their outspoken disapproval. Possessed of a rich exhuberance of health, Mr. Phillips seemed adapted by nature for field service, bursting almost, as he is, with a repletion of strength and vigor. But as far as we have heard, he has not raised his arm in the military service.—He is associated always in the public mind in connection with some fat office—snug, comfortable, and paying well—wherein he enjoys in wonderful self-complacency the "*otium cum dignitate.*"

The indignation of Mr. Phillips on the occasion to which we are referring, arose out of the impressment in Orange of certain mules and horses at seven hundred dollars a piece, instead of $2,100, as Mr. Phillips thinks it ought to be. This is regarded by Mr. Phillips as "unconstitutional taxation," and Mr. Phillips is undetermined whether it be the assault upon the Constitution, or the hardship upon the poor losers of horses and mules at seven hundred dollars apiece, which most "galls" him.

As to the constitution, for whose defence, in company with Mr. Hallam, Mr. Phillips sets himself up as the champion, we can only say as used to be said of poor Tom Marshall—he abused Mr. Clay on all occasions when he got drunk, but he would let no body else abuse him. He used to say that he (Marshall) was the only person privileged to abuse Henry Clay. So Mr. Phillips cannot bear to see any body break the constitution. He keeps that for his own breaking. Let us see: The 4th section of article 4th, of the State Constitution, says that, "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the Confederate States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly." Previous to the last election, Mr. Phillips was the Public Auditor; but he resigned that and was elected by the last Legislature as "Commissioner to audit the Blockade Accounts" and report to this Assembly; and, as we understand, has made his report. Here then is Mr. Phillips filling a "place of trust and profit" under a direct appointment from the State itself: not from any department, but he was selected by the Legislature. It is eminently a place of trust—and with our knowledge of Mr. Phillips, we think we hazard nothing in saying he is to be well paid for his services, so as to make it a place of profit. It constituted Mr Phillips a "*State officer, necessary to the administration of its* Government"—and one of the 18,000 thereby exempt from military service. His place as Commissioner is not only one of trust and profit, derived directly from the Government of the State, but it is such a place as is wholly incompatible to be filled by a member of the Legislature; because he derives his authority from the Legislature, and he is to report his work to that body. It could not have been contemplated that he was to audit accounts as Commissioner, and then as member of the Legislature sit in judgement on his own report. See what corruption might ensue, and what temptations are held out to corruption by such a course. As Commissioner, Mr. Phillips fixes the account; as Legislator his influence and his individual vote are both brought to sustain his account as rendered.

If there be any "place of trust or profit" which would incapacitate a man from being a member of the Legislature, and Mr. Phillips' is not that case, will some one be kind enough to inform us. Yet, with a full knowledge of the requirement of the Constitution, which we have above quoted, Mr. Phillips has qualified, and taken the oath to support the Constitution.

Not only has the Constitution endeavored to prevent the piling of offices thus on favored individuals, but the Legislature has passed a law to fit just such cases, where the party is willing to violate the Constitution; for it has enacted that "if any person shall presume to hold any office or place of trust or profit, or be elected to a seat in either house of the General Assembly contrary to the fourth section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the State, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars to any person who will sue for the same." This penalty is attached, in order to mark the reprobation in which the public law holds him who has the presumption to intrude himself in offices and places of trust unconstitutionally. And there can be no question that the violation of the Constitution is, in addition, a criminal offence.

Before Mr. Phillips, then, pitches into the Confederate Government with such gusto for unconstitutional acts, let him clear his skirts of his own breach of the Constitution. People look to the acts, as well as the preaching of a man; and this reverence for constitutional law may be an affectation or pretence, when set up by men who have not a particle of difficulty in thrusting the Constitution out of their way, when it crosses their ambitious purposes or their pecuniary advantage.

## The Contrast.

While the Legislature of North Carolina is engaged in keeping every body out of the service, both Confederate and State, that it can possibly make any excuse for, our gallant little sister, South Carolina, sees the necessity of putting every one in, that can possibly be raised, to meet the threatened and imminent danger that invests that State. And the danger to *North* Carolina is more imminent than that of her sister, for we are beset with peril not only from our Southern border, but the enemy hovers in immense force on our immediate Northern border, his depredations are frequent and disastrous in the mountain counties, while in the Eastern portion there are constant apprehensions of attack. How are we to reconcile the strange conduct of the majority of the Legislature, sent to provide means for the defence of the State against invasion and ruin?

The bill introduced into the South Carolina Legislature, as the Columbia *Guardian* remarks, is a very severe one in the drain which it will make upon the youths and old men of the country. To see our fine lads of 16 withdrawn from school, and their unknit frames subjected to the vicissitudes of camp life and active service, is more than mournful. It is depressing. It looks as if the spring, with all its glorious promise and clustering hopes, were struck from the year. It is sad to have to enact such sweeping and stringent laws. Nothing but the direct necessity can justify them. But that necessity exists.—Time appears to have rolled back eight hundred years, and in the atrocities of Sherman, we seem to read the annalists' accounts of the cruelties and outrages of William the Conquerer. "*Reos, innocuesque peremit.*"—Cruel as was the conquest of Britain, the subsequent settlement of the country was even more so. We know, by bitter experience, the character of the warfare the Yankees wage against us, but if the resistance of our armies and people is overcome by them, we shall find their overtures for peace more hateful and repulsive still. All their devilish ingenuity would be exhausted to make our sufferings the most extreme, and to take effect in our most sensitive part. They would essay to degrade our honor, to wound our pride, to tarnish our truth, and to deface our character. God be thanked, *that* cup is not likely to be proffered to our lips. But in order to escape it, all our available resources must be used. The whole military strength of the country must be organized and made effective, and the business of the entire people become war.

We copy below the bill to which we have made allusion:

A BILL TO ALTER AND AMEND THE MILITIA LAWS OF THIS STATE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, all free male white persons within this State between the ages of sixteen and fifty, not exempt from active service without the limits of the District in which they reside, by the Militia Laws of this State, shall be liable to active military duty without the limits of this State at the call of his Excellency the Governor.

SEC. 2. That the Governor shall have authority, whenever in his judgment it is necessary for the defence of this State or of the adjacent States, to order out of the limits of the State such portion of those liable to active military duty, and for such a length of time as in his judgment the exigency may require. And that in addition to the other penalties prescribed by law for defaulters, the Governor shall be authorized to order the arrest of all such as may be liable to military duty under this act, to the intent that they may be compelled to perform the duty devolving upon them: *Provided*, nevertheless, that he shall at no time place such Militia beyond his control, so as not to be able to recall them at any moment whenever the necessities of the State require it.

SEC. 3. That all free male white persons within the State, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, not embraced in the active Militia, shall be liable to military duty in cases of alarm, invasion, insurrection, or as the *posse comitatus* anywhere within the limits of the State.

SEC. 4. That the Governor shall have power to allow an exemption or detail in such special cases, either of necessity or of public interest, as in his judgment should be made in either or both of the said classes of Militia.

SEC. 5. That all Acts or clauses of Acts inconsistent with this Act, be repealed.

## From Georgia.

We received no Georgia papers yesterday of later dates than those to hand the day before. We still entertain the opinion that Sherman's army will be met and broken up, if not captured, before reaching the sea coast; but even if he should succeed, it will amount to a barren victory, if, as a cotemporary remarks, retreating through the State or Georgia can be called a victory. It is nothing but an abandonment of Georgia and Alabama on the part of the enemy, and an acknowledgment that they could not hold their position in the interior of those States. Besides it is an abandonment of the greater part of Tennessee, and leaves Hood master of the situation in that direction, who, at last accounts, was driving the Yankees into Nashville. Hood's captures in Tennessee far overbalance Sherman's achievements since he evacuated Atlanta. The whole operations have greatly diminished the yankee army, while the Confederate army has been considerably increased.

## The Yankees at Milledgeville.

A special correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, writing from Milledgeville gives the following account of the enormities of the yankee vandals while in possession of that city:

While here, scenes of outrage and rapine transpired which would be too horrible to relate. I will mention a few graphically, leaving the rest to the imagination of the reader. A wholesale plunder of houses was inaugurated. Gold watches, silver plate, clothing—anything and everything that could tempt cupidity was stolen. In their lust for gold they frequently maltreated persons of both sexes, thinking to extort by torture. The principal sufferers, in this respect, were the Messrs Weitzfelder, and a daughter of one of the same gentlemen. Cows, chickens, and horses were slaughtered most wantonly. They burned the Penitentiary, Arsenal, Depot, Railroad bridge and the bridge across the Oconee. The magazine was blown up. The State House was much defaced; carpets and desks were hacked to pieces, and books strewn broadcast. Out of the carpets they made horse blankets.

The most dreadful thing was their violence towards the ladies. At least six or seven suffered the last extremity. One young girl became crazed in consequence, and has been sent to the Asylum. Other ladies were stripped of their garments, and, in such plight, compelled to play the piano, and, in the event of a refusal, switched unmercifully. Let Georgians remember these things in the day of battle!

We published yesterday a corresponding account, from the Augusta *Register*.

It will be the duty of the future historian to give to posterity a fitting account of the fiendish atrocities which have been and will be committed by the brutal yankee soldiery during this war. And what a history it will be! A recital of their acts by the historian, will forever blacken the name of *yankee* wherever civilization has shed a single ray of light, or virtue had a name. Barbarism in its darkest garb will appear an angel of light, by the side of yankee villainies and atrocities. Let every husband and father, brother and son remember these outrages, and strike for the honor of wife and daughter, wife and mother. Let vengeance be the battle cry.

## General Rosser's late Exploits.

An officer just returned from Virginia, has handed us the following official account of General Rosser's late exploits in the Valley, being better than at first reported.

He captured and *brought in* over seven hundered prisoners, thirteen hundred horses, over one thousand cattle, burnt two hundred wagons and brought off a good number, captured nine pieces of artillery, five of which he brought off, the other four he spiked, being siege guns, blew up the caissons and the magazine at Fort Kelley, tore up a considerable length of railroad and burnt several bridges, tore down the telegraph wire, and burnt all the Government shops at New Creek, with a large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores, took and brought into camp to Gen. Early seven battle flags and one very large garrison flag, killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, and losing only two men killed and two wounded.

## Legislative Summary.

In the *Senate*, the Salt bill was discussed at length, and bills to incorporate the Wilson Accademy, Ocknock Iron Works, and the Fayettevile Cotton Company passed.

In the *House*, a bill was introduced to appropriate $2,000,000 to the relief of soldiers' families, and two sets of resolutions, one protesting against the overthrow of constitutional rights and civil liberty, and another in favor of the continuance of the war till the North evinces a desire for peace. A debate also occurred on the *habeas corpus* resolutions.

## From Richmond and Petersburg.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday, intimate that the enemy's troops were in motion. The negro troops were believed to be concentrated in the 18th corps, under Weitzel, and negro pickets strutted in front of Gen. Barton's lines. Grant has been reinforced by the 6th corps, and there is thought to be no doubt that he will make another demonseration on our lines soon.

The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday, reports all quiet at the front of that city.

## New. Advertisements.

See on first page, the New Schedule of Prices, made by the Appraisers for North Carolina.

Valuable Negroes at Auction by Creech & Litchford.

A Situation wanted, as Book-keeper, Clerk or Teacher.

Valise lost or stolen.

Administrator's Sale of Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c.

$300 Reward for a Runaway Negro.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from East Tennessee, says there are 240 men at Strawberry Plains, and but a small garrison at Knoxville. No troops this side of the river. They don't even send a picket to this side of the Holston. Videttes stand on the east end of the bridge.

ANOTHED STEP.—A firm at Bath, S. C., has commeaced the manufacture of binders' boards, fire bricks, tiles, retorts, crucibles, etc. We chronicle this as another little step towards our ultimate independence.

The New York *Herald* says that there are thirty thousand Southern refugees in that city and Brooklyn. Of these only 500 had, at the last accounts, registered in obedience to Gen. Dix's order.

COUPONS.—The coupons due on the bonds of the Mississippi, Central and Southern Railroad Companies will be redeemed upon presentation to Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, N. C.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, 1864.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church.

The bill to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery was read a second time.

A message was received from the House transmitting certain engrossed bills in relation, to the supply of salt; amendatory of the Military and Home Guard act, and to amend an act providing for the appointment of tax collectors in certain counties.

House Resolution in regard to impressments by the Confederate Government, were read, and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

Bills to incorporate the Bingham School; the Fayettevillee Enterprise Cotton Company, and the Ocknock Iron Works, were, under suspension of the rules, severally read a third time and passed.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Company of Chemists being before the Senate, Mr. Warren of Beaufort, said he could not endorse certain previsions of the proposed bill. By its terms, as he understood them, the corporation was to be authorized to enter on and possess the lands or other property of *Marylanders* or other alien enemies. The Confederate government had not declared Marylanders to be alien enemies, and the State had thus no right to so term them, nor could he think it right that the lands, or other property, of any Marylander, no matter what his services or feelings, should be taken from him. Again, this taking possession was an exercise of the right of *eminent domain*, and that right could not be constitutionally delegated. For these reasons he opposed the bill in its present form, and on motion the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Leitch of Robeson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bill in relation to the settling of salaries and fees in Confederate currency.

Mr. Pool of Bertie, from the Joint Select Committee on Senate resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace, presented a majority report, recommending that said resolutions pass without amendment.

Mr. Ellis of Bladen, from the same Committee, presented a minority report, setting forth the belief that no State of the Confederacy has a right to negotiate thus with a foreign State; that the Confederate Government is the only medium therefor, and that it is not the sense of the minority that said Government would not hesitate or delay in endeavors to secure peace, and do recommend that the resolutions be not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Leitch, the Salt bill was taken up, and in advocacy of its adoption, Mr. Leitch stated that the advantage of purchasing an engine and train of cars to transport salt from Saltville, Va., was, that this transportation would not be impressed. Either the machinery and material lately at the Salt Works at Wilmington should be sold—for the works were stopped—or the steps proposed in the bill should be taken.

Mr. Patterson of Caldwell, learned this bill would entail too heavy an expense on the State.

Mr. Leitch again advocated the bill, and reprehended the conduct of the official who had broken up the works at Wilmington.

Mr. Hall of New Hanover, said he must defend the General commanding that department, and proceeded to state that the boats employed by the Salt Works, and in fact all all along the coast, had been destroyed to prevent any disloyal communication between malcontents on shore and the blockading fleet.

Mr. Lassiter of Granville, said, these boats were employed to save the great expense of teams in transporting wood, &c., and asked, in reference to the proposed purchase of an engine and cars, why State road cars could not be obtained.

Mr. Adams of Davidson, said the guages were so unlike that the State cars could not run to the works at Saltville, Va. nor could a schedule be obtained on the roads.

Mr. Leitch again advocated the bill, and disclaimed any intention of assailing the Commandant at Wilmington, saying he hoped he did do his duty, as claimed, as to the boats destroyed however, he would say those employed by the Salt Works were flat bottomed affairs that could not move ten steps out on the Sound without swamping.

After some further desultory debate the bill was, on motion, informally passed over till tomorrow, the 8th.

The majority and minority reports on the subject of the Peace resolutions were ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. Pool, made the special order for Wednesday next, the 14th, at 12 m.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was openod with prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson, of the Methodist Church.

The Speaker announced he had ratified bills to incorporate the Wilson Academy and to authorize the Chief Clerk of the Treasury to endorse and register certain bonds.

Mr. Fowle of Wake, presented a memorial from the County Court of Wake, setting forth that there were in that county 3,500 persons, chiefly soldiers' families, dependent on charity for a support; that it would require $800,000 to maintain them for twelve months, and a number of officers to distribute this fund, wherefore exemption from Home Guard duty was prayed for one clerk and at least one purchasing agent for each county committee, and one committee man for each county district. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shepherd offered a resolution, calling on the Adjutant General to inscribe on the roli of honor, the name of the First regiment of N. C Volunteers, as such, that regiment now being known, by some re-classification, as the Eleventh. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Stipe introduced a lengthy series of resolutions, re-affirming the protest of last session against conscription and a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, protesting against another suspension of the writ, any interference with the freedom of the press, and other grievances, and instructing the North Carolina Senators and Representatives, in case Congress should confer these powers asked for on the President, to withdraw from Congress, and come home.

Mr. Pool also introduced a series of resolutions, defending secession, and declaring that while acquiescence should be made in any Northern advances to peace, Lee, Beauregard, Smith, Bragg, and Hood, their officers and men, were the best peace commissioners for the present.

Both series of resolutions were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

Mr. Bond of Bertie, presented the petition of Wm. Stewart, a free negro, praying permission to enslave himself.

Mr. McLean, a bill to appropriate $2,000,000 to the relief of soldiers families.

Senate bills to incorporate the Gorgas and the Leroytown Mining and Manufacturing Companies and several private bills, were read a first time.

The bill in relation to the distillation of spirituous liquors was so amended as to strike out "Chinese sugar cane seed;" bills to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, and the Linvillee Iron and Steel Company were read a second time and were made the special order for 12 m.

Mr. Fowle's resolutions in reference to a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* were then taken up.

Mr. Smith of Johnson, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "and" in the fifth line of the first resolution, and inserting

"That the clause in the Confederate Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the priviledge of the writ, applies only to cases of persons who may stand commitedt for criminal or supposed criminal offences, and that to extend it beyond this in the execution of a Conscript Law, so as to deny the right to enquire through the Judiciary whether the person arrested is liable or not to military service, is a palpable violation of the Constitution, utterly destroys the power of the States to preserve their separate organization and sovereignty, and reduces them to absolute dependence on the mere courtesy of the Confederate government for their simple existence."

Mr. Fowle accepted the proposed amendment, and then went on to say, he regretted that for a third time North Carolina should be called upon to protest against a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was said in Richmond that treason stalked abroad in North Carolina, and already a bill to suspend the writ had passed one House of Congress in secret session, and would perhaps pass the other. Mr. Fowle then proceeded at some length and with great vehemence to urge the adoption of his resolutions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fowle's remarks, Mr. Shepherd proceeded to combat the views that had been brought forward and opposed the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Love then rose to address the House, and enquired if the gentleman from Wake endorsed Mr. Boyce's letter.

Mr. Fowle desired to know if this was meant as an insult to him? He should so take a persistence in the question.

Mr. Love disclaimed any intention of meaning it as such He merely desired to know if the gentleman endorsed the letter.

Mr. Fowle said he had already declared that he was in favour of the Confederate Government to the last, and Mr. Boyce said in his letter he would prefer reconstruction to a prolongation of the struggle. It did not seem that nature had given the gentleman capacity to understand his position

After this episode, the House straightway adjourned.

## Confederate States Congress.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, December 5, 1864.

At 12 o'clock m. the Senate was called to order by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, President of the Senate.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, offered the following, which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the Senate whether any, and what restrictions have been imposed upon the exercise of the rights of the Confederate States, or any of them, to export, on their own account, any of the articles enumerated in the act entitled 'a bill to impose regulations upon the foriegn commerce of the Confederate States—to provide for the public defence,' approved 6th of February, 1864:

"Also, whether the regulations made under the first section of said act have caused any diminution in the number of vessels engaged in foreign commerce;

"Also, whether said act of Congress, and the regulations made under its authority, have been beneficial or otherwise in their effect on the success of our arms and the supply of means necessary for the public defence;

"Also, whether experience has suggested the necessity of the repeal of said act of 6th February or any modification or amendment of its provisions."

Mr. Graham offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of remitting the penalties incurred by the non-delivery of tithes of bacon due on or prior to, the 1st of March, 1864, upon payment of the tithes actually due.

On motion, by Mr. Sparrow, the Senate resolved into secret session.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Garland of Arkansas, introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to take under their consideration the subject of exemption, as regulated by the present acts of Congress, with a view to ascertain how far the present exemption laws may be repealed, and the number of exemptions curtailed, without detriment to the public good; and that the committee be instructed to report, by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable. Adopted.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of N. C. introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that it ought not be suspended except in extreme cases, where the public safety imperatively demand it; that the people of this Confederacy are united in a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigency exits justifying its suspension."

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, thereupon moved to go into secret session.

Mr. Leach demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted affimatively. Yeas, 53; nays, 34. Adjournd.

A RAID.—The Columbia *Carolinian* of Thursday says:

A raiding party of Yankees, tories and deserters four days ago penetrated to within twenty-seven miles of Spartanburg—destroyed the furniture of Dr. Columbus Mills, took him prisoner, stole thirteen horses and played havoc generally. They then visited the plantation of Mr. Erwin, two miles this side, and it is said treated it in a similar manner, after which they retired. The alarm is said to have subsided. Would it not be well for citizens of all clases to organize themselves for defence against these sudden dashes, and do as our forefathers did, inflict summary punishment on the offenders.

FIRE AT KINSTON.—Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred on the premises of Dr. James P. Brayan, which destroyed all his outbuildings and communicated to the residence of Col. J. W. Morris, route agent on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and destroyed the entire premises. Col. M.'s house was occupied by W. F. Huggins, Esq., who suffered considerable loss in the destruction of all his furniture, &c. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.—*State Journal.*

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson arrived in Lynchburg on Thursday last, and left Friday for Abingdon.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7.—The Senate passed the House bill increasing the salary of district Judges to five thousand dollars. Nothing else of interest in open session.

The House, after adopting several resolutions of enquiry, resolved into secret session.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND Dec. 7.—New York and Philadelphia papers of the 5th received, also the evening edition of the Baltimore American. The Herald says the armies of Thomas and Hood still confront each other before Nashville, but no general engagement yet. Thomas's army encircles the city of Nashville on the south in strong defensive works. The Rebels are two miles distant and have thrown up intrenchments. Their lines are visible from the house tops of Nashville.

Johnstonville has been evacuated.

A Nashville telegram of the 4th says a rebel deserter who came in to-day, reports that Gen. S. D. Lee published an order to his men on Friday morning, complimenting them on their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin and assuring them that if true to themselves now in front of Nashville, they would be soon enabled to enter and take possession of the vast amount of stores contained there.

Hon. James Speed of Kentucky is Bates' successor.

Gold in New York, on the 5th, first board, 238¾.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* has a long communication in that paper of the 3d, over the signature of "Cruiser," in which he controverts the statements and combats the arguments of Governor Vance's message, so far as reference is made to the subject of blockade-running to this port. With this discussion we do not propose to intermeddle further than to say that "Cruiser" denies that the loss of the Advance could have been caused, as Governor Vance asserts, by the impressment of her foreign coal for the Tallahassee, forcing her to use North Carolina coal—an inferior article. He says:—"for the information of the Legislature of North Carolina, and of Congress, when that body is memorialized for payment of the aforesaid ship, I beg to say that *no coal was taken from the Advance for the Tallahassee*, which statement will be substantiated by the affidavits of the officers of the last mentioned vessel."

In stating this, "Cruiser" is, no doubt correct, since we have been assured of the same fact by gentlemen in whose information and truthfulness we have the fullest confidence.

[*Wil. Journal.*

Private letters from London and Liverpool from prominent mercantile houses, to their correspondents in New York, say the Florida must be given up, or trouble ensue.

A Washington telegram of the 27th, states that eleven officers of the Florida had been sent on board the Wachusetts, now lying in Hampton Roads, and that it is understood Commander Callen had been ordered to return to Bahia with his *quasi* prize, her officers and crew. A telegram dated the 28th says this statement is without foundation; and another of the same date contains an official statement that the Florida had been run into by an army steamer and had sunk in nine fathoms water.

The Yankees, fearing that they would be compelled, by foreign nations, to return the steamer Florida to the Confederate authorities, have sunk her by permitting another steamer to run into her. Of course they say it was accidental.

LOST.—A small lady's watch with a white face; also, ivory young ladies' work boxes; a mahogany gentleman's dressing case; and a small pony belonging to a young lady with a silver mane and tail.—*London Punch.*


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A good BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, or experienced English TEACHER can be procured by addressing JUNIUS,
Macon Depot,
dec 8 dt* Warren Co., N. C.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY 29TH DECEMBER, will be sold in front of our Sales Room, One Negro Woman, 30 years old—an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress. One Negro Man, 40 years old—good field hand. One Woman, 37 years old, with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec 8-eod3t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

LOST OR STOLEN,

On the morning of the 7th, on the train from Goldsboro' to Greensboro', a black VALISE, containing clothing and valuable papers to the undersigned. If left with Mr. Joseph J. Betts, of city police, the finder will be liberally rewarded by the owner.

dec 8 d2t* JOHN T. TUCKER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of B. C. Richardson, dec'd, will sell, at public vendue, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the late residence of said intestate, in the county of Johnston, about eighteen miles east of Raleigh, the following property, to-wit: Ten head of HORSES and MULES; about twenty-seven head of CATTLE; fifteen head SHEEP, forty head fat HOGS, stock HOGS, about two hundred barrels CORN, two WAGONS, two BUGGIES, and one Rockaway, Farming Implements of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, eighty gallons Apple Brandy.

Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security before moving the property.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
W. H. RICHARDSON, } Admr's.
Johnston County, Dec. 5, 1864-d1tw1t*

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Fortifications in Wilmington, N. C., in May or June last, my man GEO. WASHINGTON. Yellow complexion; has a small scar on his left cheek. I think he has kinky hair, twenty-two or three years old, about five feet six inches high, pleasing appearance and speech. George Washington was raised in Franklin county, N. C., by David Ingram, near Laurel Post Office.

I understand that he went off from Wilmington with some Southern soldiers to Richmond, as a free man.

I will pay the above reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to Lt. Col. John L. Harris, 24th N. C. T., Petersburg, or to Robert Lumpkin, Richmond, or to me at Roxboro', Person county, N. C.

dec 8 d3t* JOS. HOLLOWAY.